अवधि	फाइन चावल	सुपर फाइन चावल	अभ्युक्तियां
10. 8.95— 27.11.95	6300-6700	6600-7000	
28.11.95— 6. 2.95	6880-7110	7000-7420	
7. 2.96— 14. 2.96			
तटवर्ती राज्य	(अमरीकी डालर 193.06—203.47	(अमरीकी डालर 202.31—212.43	हालांकि मूल्य अमरीकी डालर में इंगित किए गए हैं, परन्तु क्रेताओं को केवल भारतीय रूपए में ही भुगतान करना होता है।
गैर तटवर्ती राज्य	(अमरीकी डालर 193.06—205.49)	(अमरीकी डालर 202.31—214.45)	
15.2.96 आज तक केवल तटवर्ती राज्य	(अमरीकी डालर 237.73—246.36)	(अमरीकी डालर 246.94—255.57)	

Central Assistance for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour during the Eighth Plan Period

1046. SHRI RAHASBIHARI BARIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the Central assistance sanctioned to different States during the Eighth Five Year Plan for the rehabilitation of bonded labour;

(b) the number of bonded labour identified during that plan in every State;

(c) the steps taken in those States for their rehabilitation; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The details of funds released during the Eighth Five Year Plan are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the State	Years			
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96 upto Feb., 1996
Andhra Pradesh	26.60	101.41	31.25	79.37
Bihar	11.12	6.18	6.61	—
Karnataka	—	171.49	42.66	—
Kerala	—	6.03	—	—
Orissa	—	5.75	0.39	—
Rajasthan	5.67	1.69	3.28	—
Tamil Nadu	—	1.59	1.12	—
TOTAL	43.39	294.14	85.31	79.37

(b) to (d) The State Governments have reported identification of 2,51,424 bonded labourers since the enactment of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The State-wise details are given in the statement (*see* below). The released bonded labourers are rehabilitated under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour under which financial assistance upto Rs. 6250/- (since enhanced to Rs. 10,000/- per bonded labour w.e.f. 1.4.95) is given. The expenditure is equally shared between the Central Govt. and State Governments on (50:50) basis. The State Governments have been advised to suitably dovetail this scheme with

other poverty alleviation and employment generation schemes for the purpose of effective rehabilitation of identified bonded labourers.

Statement

Details of Bonded Labourers released

Name of the State	No. of Bonded Labourers identified
Andhra Pradesh	36,289
Bihar	12,986
Karnataka	62,708
Madhya Pradesh	12,804
Orissa	49,971
Rajasthan	7,478
Tamil Nadu	38,886
Maharashtra	1,382
Uttar Pradesh	27,489
Kerala	823
Haryana	544
Gujarat	64
TOTAL	2,51,424

Hospitals for Beedi Workers

1047. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the hospitals for beedi workers which have been set up in the country so far;

(b) the name of the hospital which was set up last alongwith its location;

(c) whether Government are aware that there are large scale malpractices in such hospitals and the medicines are not given properly and adequately to the patients; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) There are 157 dispensaries including one Chest Clinic and 3 hospitals for beedi workers set up under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund.

(b) A 10-Bedded hospital for beedi workers was set up last at Gursahaiganj in Farrukhabad District of Uttar Pradesh. It has started functioning since April, 1994.

(c) and (d) No specific complaints about any malpractices or supply of medicines to patients in hospitals set up for beedi workers have come to the notice of the Government.

Implementation of the Eighth Five Year Plan

1048. DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the implementation of the Eighth Five Year Plan uptil now has deviated from the objectives, thrust and macro-dimension indicated in the Directional Paper endorsed by the Ministry in May, 1992;

(b) the areas and scope of such deviations; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) The Directional Paper containing the objectives, thrusts and Macro-dimensions of the Eighth Plan — 1992—97 indicates that "the most important element of the macro-dimension of the plan is the size of the public sector outlay". "On the basis of the assessment of the requirement of infrastructure projects — irrigation, oil, power, coal, railways and other transport — together with the investment for social development, it would be difficult to reduce the public sector outlay below Rs. 4,21,000 crore at 1991-92 price level during the five year period 1992—97. This comprises Rs. 3,60,000